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THE BRITISH ELECTIONS. SMALL PROSPECTS OF A WORKING MAJORITY

FOR THE LIBERALS. A NET LIBERAL GAIN OF TWELVE IN LONDON

JUSTIN M'CARTHY DEFEATED-ALL THE CABINET MINISTERS EXCEPT MR.

up to 1 o'clock this morning show the following fofals: Conservatives, 166; Liberals, 132; Liberal Unionists, 24: McCarthyites, 15; Parnellites, 4 : Independent Labor men, 3. Of the 344 known the Unionists united have 190, against a united opposition of 154. The Liberals, therefore, would have to capture several Conservative county districts in order to obtain a working majority. This even sanguine Gladstonians hardly reckon on.

London, July 8 .- With the cessation of the borough elections, club gatherings have lessened and the excitement among clubmen has waned. The bulk of the county ballots are not counted The general interest in the results is more strained than ever; but the politicians, obliged to wait for o-morrow, find club life after midnight slow, if irritating. While clubs are less crowded, the National Liberal Club have largely insize, and their rolling cheers or the fortunes of the party vary, can be heard far along the Thames Embankment, Alparatively few in number, the patience and enof the masses waiting in Fleet Street undiminished. To-morrow night will see the climax of the mob fervor, as no enthusiasm is likely to stand the strain of next week's dull

on both sides are now fretting over the uncertainty of the situation, and feel keenly the evils of the English system of a protracted neilite, 1,133; Haplin (Conservative), 1,105; W. J. Corbet (Parnellite, 1,115; anti-Parnellite physike, 298. In 1885) ome of the leading Liberals and Conservatives, heard by the Associated Press representative tonight, takes practical shape, a measure will soon be introduced in Parliament, radically alteging the present system by concentrating the whole of the borough voting within one day and the whole of the county polling within an-

THE SITUATION PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED.

The features in to-day's polling were few. There was no material modification of the situa-The Liberals scored a viet ry in the defeat of R. B. Findlay, the Dissentient Liberal candidate him almost as obnoxious to Seetch Liberals s Mr. Chamberlain is to English Liberals. Another welcome surprise to the Liberals was their by the largeness of the present Liberal vote as mpared with that in 1886. On the other hand, it was a disappointment to find the East London trades-union stronghold, again returning a Conservative. The Liberals made a mistake in putting up Lord Edmund Pitzmaurice, a merely hereditary Liberal, to fight a Conservative of strong local influence. The result in Deptford leaves a net Liberal gain in the metropolis of twelve. THE DEFEAT OF JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

important the defeat of Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, who has been beaten by small majority in the Derry borough by J. Ress, the Conservative candidate. This district has been a very close one? and the defeat of Mr. McCarthy did not occasion great surprise. In 1885 the Conservative majority in Derry was 29. In 1886 there was a Nationalist majority 374.

The factional fight in Ireland has resulted in Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, the anti-Parnellite, who formerly held the seat, being defeated by a Conservative, H. Plunket. 1886 Sir Thomas was elected by a majority of vative majority, 884. In 1885 the Concervative majority 1,758 over J. T. Pim, Liberal-Unionist, The was 539; in 1886, 897. 1.758 over J. T. Pim, Liberal-Unionist. The Conservatives took advantage of the discord in the Irish party to nominate a strong man, and the result justifies their action. The Conservative are much elated over this result. The Irish returns show that Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, Secretary of the Irish National League, has succeeded in retaining his seat for the Harbor Division of Dublin. This issue that the Pernellites. 1988 Conservative Montgomery District—Wales—Six Prive Perce-Jones (Conservative Managing 1988), 1988 Conservative Managing 1988 Conservative Managing 1989 Conservative Managing 1988 Conser

ade a matter of rejoicing by the Parnellites; but their delight over this election is as nothing compared with their jubilation over the defeat of Timothy D. Sullivan, the anti-Parnellite, who formerly represented the College Green Division of Dublin. The Parnellite candidate, Dr. J. E. Kenny, beat him by 1,397 votes.

There was a complete reversal of political sentiment in the St. Stephen's Green Division, of Dublin. Here the Nationalist majority of 1,337 was overcome, the Parnellite candidate was defeated, and the Liberal-Unionists carried the day

by a majority of 15. LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES. The Liberals lost a seat in Wales to-day. Their candidate in the Montgomery District was defeated by the Conservative candidate, who overcame a Liberal majority of 173 and established a Conservative gain of 291. The loss of this seat has been counterbalanced by a victory in the Pembroke District of Wales, where the Liberals

defeated the Liberal-Unionist candidate by making a gain of 475 votes. At the last election the Conservative majority in this district was 272. The Liberals have gained 2,184 votes in the North Division of Somerset, and have overcome

Corservative majority of 2,165 votes. Their

candidate carried the district by 19 votes. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the returns showed two more Liberal gains. The first was in the Chesterton Division of Cambridgeshire, where Sir Charles Hall, the Conservative candidate, was defeated by H. E. Houre, Liberal, who changed the former Conservative majority of 976 into a Liberal majority of 398. This was a Liberal gain of 1,374. Another Liberal gain of 2,716 was scored in the Cricklade Division of Wiltshire. Here the Liberal-Unionist majority of 1,718 in

1886 was wiped out, and a Liberal majority of 996 was established in its stead. CABINET MINISTERS RE-ELECTED. This morning's figures showed the re-election of the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, and in the Horncastle Division of

Lincolnshire, a strong Conservative district. The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture, was re-elected in the Sleaford Division of Lincolnshire. This is also

Sectord Division of Lincoinshire. This is also ceeded in pulling down the former majority of 1,308 to 907.

The Penrith Division of Cumberland has returned Mr. J. W. Lowther, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office by a reduced majority The Liberals gained 519 votes in a total of 6,973 nealled

Excepting Mr. Ritchie, all of the Cabinet Ministers are now re-elected. Most of the members of the Government, outside the Cabinet, have also Secured seats.

While Mr. Balfour was playing golf at Hoylake

while Mr. Balfour was playing golf at Hoyake this afternoon, a telegraph messenger came running across the links and delivered to him a dispatch announcing the results of the elections in Dublin. Mr. Balfour, highly elasted over the news, waved his hands over his head and, calling his friends, real to them the telegram. Mr. Bal-four expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the progress of the elections.

A PROTEST FROM MR. GLADSTONE. Mr. Gladstone has written a letter protesting

Liberals, thus splitting the Liberal vote and allowing Tories to slip in. "In many cases," he says, "the labor candidates are merely bogus candidates, their sole aim being to punish the Liberal party and to prevent Liberal candidates from being elected. But to punish the Liberals is to punish the working classes themselves; for the Liberals are in charge of the interests of labor, their first object being the Irish question, which is a labor question, for the Irish are a nation of shorers. This question is the most urgent part of the labor question. The Irish are the needlest and the most suffering of workers, being oppressed by unequal laws devised to place them under the landlerds. Let it then, be understood that every labor voter helping to return a Tory votes against the Irish nation and essentially against votes. that every labor voter helping to return a Tory votes against the Irish nation and especially against the Irish laborer; he votes against labor in gen-eral and against the labor of Ireland, where labor has the greatest needs and the highest of all

THE RETURNS IN DETAIL.

RESULTS OF THE DAY'S POLLING-DITRICTS

London, July 8 .- The returns from divisions in which elections were held to-day are as follows: William Murphy (asti-Parneillte), 1,626; Par

Dublin-Harbor Division-Timothy Harrington nellite), 4,482; J. McDonnell (anti-Parnel)(te), 1,376; Parnellite majority, 3,106. In 1885 the Nationalist majority was 4.965; in 1886 the Nationalist candidate was un

in 1883 the Nationalist candidate was unopposed

ity of 2,443; at a by-election the Nationalist majority was

In 1885 the Nationalist rajority was 971; in 1883 the

Stanhone (Conservative), 4,438; P. Otter (Liberal), 3,700 In 1885 the Conservative ma

Conservative majority, 907. In 1885 there was a Conservative majority of 1,301. In 1886 the Conservative

shire-East Division-II. H. Asquith (Liberal), 3.743. Gilmour (Liberal Unionist), 3,4(9; Liberal majority, Gilmour (Liberal Unionist), 3,419; Liberal majori In 1885 the Liberal majority was 1,950; in 18

Liberal majority, 80. In 1885 the Liberal maj rity was

In | servative), 4.309; W. Latham (Liberal), 3.185; Conse.

Cumbertand Penrith Division—J. W. Louther carryative, 3.549, Dr. Dourlass (Liberal, 3.42); seventive majority, 125. In 1885, the Liberal and W. Louther (Con cas 473; in 1886 the Conservative majority was 644-A Pembroke District-Wales-Egerton Allen (Liberal),

2.588; General Laurie (Liberal Unionist), 2.385; Liberal majority, 203. In 1885 there was a Liberal majority of 265; in 1886, a Conservative majority of 272-a libertle

Stirling Burghs-Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannern (Liberal), 2,791; W. Hughes (Unionist), 1,695; Liberal majority, 1,696. In 1885 the Liberal candidate was un-opposed; in 1886, the Liberal majority was 969, a Liberal

dis_Deption Division_C. J. Darling (Conserve evative majority, 565. Conservative majority in 188. in 1886, 627; In by-election, 275. Conservative gain,

Lancashire-Ince Division-S Woods (Liberal and Labor). 4.579; Colonel Blundel (Conservative), 1.322 Liberal majority, 257. In 1885, Conservative majority 546; in 1886, Conservative majority, 1.080. Liberal gasu

Inverness Burghs-Gilbert Beith (Liberal), 1.815; R. B.

Finlay (Unionist), 1,562; Liberal majority, 52. In 1885, there was a Liberal majority of 163; in 1886 the Unionist majority was 273. Liberal gain, 326. majority was 273. Liberal gain, 326.

Returns have been received, showing no change in the relative number of votes or in the political composition of the successful candidates from the Wirral Division of Cheshire (Conservative), Sudbury Division of Suffolk (Liberal Conservative).

end-Unionist), City of London (two Conservative members) Southern Division of Dorsetshire (Conservative), the Den bigshire District, comprising Wrexham, Holt, Denbig and Ruthin (Conservative), Berwickshire (Liberal), Leand minster Division of Herefordshire (Conservative, North-ern Division of Northamptonshire (Conservative), Northwest Division of Durham (Liberal), Northwest Division of Durham (Liberal), Uxbridge Division of Middlesex (Conservative), West Division of Somerset (Conservative), Selkirkshire and Pecbleshire (Liberal-Unionist), the West Division of all (Liberal-Unionist), Tewkesbury Division of Glouce-ter Tumworth Division of Warwickshire (Conservative Tamworth District (Unionist), Hawick Burghs (Liberal), Govan Division of Lanarkshire (Liberal), Northeast Diof Lanarkshire (Liberal), Patrick Division Lanarkanire (Chioniss), Booke Division of Lancashire (Conservative), Gorton Division of Lancashire (Liberal) West Houghton Division of Lancashire (Conservative)

WHAT THE LIBERAL MAJORITY CAN DO. BELIEF THAT IT WILL BE TOO SMALL AND TOO

Ruscheliffe Division of Nottingham (Liberal), Swansea Town (Liberal), Elland Division of Yorkshire (Liberal).

DIVERSE IN INTERESTS TO EFFECT MUCH SERIOUS LEGISLATION. Copyright: 1892: By the New-York Associated Press

London, July 8.-Out of the twenty-four county con stituencies contested yesterday, the Liberals lost two and won two. These results dispose of the last rossibility that Mr. Gladstone will obtain a working ajority that can be relied on. "Though disappoint ing in the burgh," said the Liberal chiefs, "when the counties wheel into line we shall sweep the country."

As the elections held yesterday are fairly representative, no great Liberal triumph can be expected from the county votes when completed. The Liberal Execu-tive relied upon capturing ten counties in the voting Continued on Seventh Page.

PAVERS GIVE UP A STRIKE.

THEY VIELD TO THE CONTRACTORS.

fight has been continued with varying success on both Commissioner Gilroy has tried to bring the ments could be continued. A small number of non

they were anxions to return to

o the men and said . " Men, don't strike for sympaths

for exact wares again. They will begin work in carnes

the light, twenty messenger boys employed by Dow.

fine Imposed on one of the loys. The places of the strikers were easily filled.

Delegales of the Fuhile Cartmen's Union ordered strike yesterday at the yards of Canda & Smith, at Tweaty-stathest, and North Eyer. Nineteen menstruck and about forty will be ordered out to-day, other strikes were ordered on new buildings against fordan L. Mott. Altogether, about 300 mee were ordered on strike yesterday.

RUN DOWN BY THE CEPHEUS.

A ROWBOAT WITH FIVE PEOPLE IN IT CUT DOWN

The Cepheus, one of the iron steamboats left Con nour later when the boat reached the Statue of Liberty he Cephene did not see a rowbent with five person Newark Evening News," who was on the Cephen npset. He said: "I was dozing of main deck in the fore part of the boat when I felt it slowing up and at the same time the people near me were becoming excited. of the Cepheus was a rowbont with five po stop. The rowboat seemed to be anchored and its people fishing. No ours were to be seen. Although the Cephens had slowed up, it struck the boat and

on one of them said that they had picked up to The heads of the other three were seen bobbling in the water, but I do not know if they were saved."

The Cepheus landed some of her passengers Pier No. 1 a little after 6 o'clock and then went be Twenty-third st., where all the other passengers so off. The boat then went to the Communipaw coa docks for the night.

docks for the night.

Captain Hobbs, of the Taurus, the next boat from Conev Island, said he had passed off the Statue of Liberty a small boat half full of water. When the newspaper men boarded the Cephens at Communipaw they were ordered off by the watchman. He said that he had received instructions to tell the newspaper men that the captain, Charles Pearce, and all the officers were in bed and did not wish to be disturbed. It is not known if all or any of the persons in the rowhout were saved.

SPECIAL TERM TO THE THE BYDER HOYSIE CASE

Syracuse, July 8.-Governor Flower has called an Syracuse. The term is called for the trial of the Ryder-Hoxsie shrievalty case, which binges upon the ward, of the VIIIth District, is designated to hold the court. The Ryder-Hoxsie case, upon its first trial, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It was upon the calendar for the May circuit and the court was adjourned util September for trial of the case at that time.

WATCHING AND WAITING.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT HOMES-

NON-UNION MEN. Homestead, July 8 .- The situation in Homestead s absolutely unchanged. In the words of one of committee of the labor men, "there is nothing to-night indicating what the next step will All there is to do, is to watch and wait."

RESIST THE INTRODUCTION OF

What this next step will be, no one here car It may be that the troops will be ordered one more effort to obtain admission this time in the town of Homestead itself, to obtain a posse. He has failed in these efforts as he has failed in all others, and now the question arises; "What will be done next?" and it is this question that all persons are unable to answer. The legal adviser of the Sheriff, Mr. Petty, say's work that the firm is not in law, nor in fact, in possession of its works, and that it must be put in it leses this fight, and our officers would not ask ese sion of them.

To the strikers, a proposition has been submitted deputy-sheriffs peacefully to enter the works and assume charge. have held a meeting at which the proposition was considered. It adjourned without reaching regularly constituted authority.

The men are intensely suspicious and are afraid some sinister motive, and that the introduction of would resist with all their force. The cooler out in what they said, and they showed that they heads are advising the men to permit the deputies deputies shall be neither and of the forcible preventing of mill-work, with must see that men county furned the works over to the firm of There were too few of the men pre-Carnecie, Phipps & Co., and is not liable for dam- as a representative body of the workmen, and se

cietims among the strikers, have taken place; a been held, and the Sheriff came here and held a J. C. James, a Welsh workman. He said that he

but from him can be obtained no news of an works trouble would come. The soldiers are not brick structure owned by the Amalgamated As after the soldiers get here? They couldn't sociation of Iron and Steel Workers, where, kept here, paid and fed, for simply watching the around a table laid in shavings and sawdust, property. The firm will not want to stend idle orders are given by the advisory or some other and must start up sometime." committee of the workmen of what shall be dans. directly by the strike. All these will tesume work on Many of the men, however, with no special leadership of the locked-out workmen, undertook we will never allow non-union men to shut us to assert their right to question the people of out." and to insist on an explanation. These explanations are usually accepted, but the fact remains that this is probably the only place to-day where an American citizen is not free to go and come as he pleases. Order has been strictly maintained, however, and to the credit of the locked-out men, it can be said that they have not committed any act of violence or of plunder, and that beyond taking special precautions against Pinkerton men gaining an entrance, or obtaining valuable knowledge, they have not done anything. The men are reticent, and they are, moreover, intelligent and well behaved. They are not of the flamboyant, loud-mouthed, ignorant class, and this fact is an important element in the situation.

QUIET THE WHOLE DAY.

The peace which has prevailed all day has been profound. Few working-men have been on the streets, and, as a general thing, they have kept close to their homes. None of them has been seen drunk. At regular intervals the couts and pickets were relieved, and the guards maintained constantly. The mass-meeting and the visit of the Sheriff were the principal incidents of the day. The former was called at jurious to trade and is deemed likely permanently To-night Hugh O'Donnell and others returned

from Harrisburg, bearing with them a proposition from Sheriff McCleary asking that the works be turned over to deputy sheriffs whom he would appoint to take charge of the mills and hold them for the firm. The retiring president, Weihe, Presicent-elect Gar and, Secretary Kilgannon, of the Amalgamate : Association, and W. J. Brennan. unsel of the workmen, arrived here during the morning. They were strongly in favor of the men giving the deputies admission, and so were talk to reporters. Word was passed around that there would be a meeting and soon afterward about 200 men had assembled in the rink. This is a hall about a block away from the building, and is a frame structure capable of holding a considerable number. It is here that the Pinkerton men were taken when they ran the gauntlet of infuriated men and women. URGING THE MEN TO RESPECT THE LAW.

President Weine presided over the meeting. He had previously urged a number of the men to respect all legally constituted authority, and to endeavor so to conduct themselves as to retain the sympathy of the public, which must be retained if the men wanted to win. He represented to them that the State was compelled

to enforce observance to the law, and could not stand by and see a government here unrecognized by law. The firm must have possession of the works. If the Sheriff's men were not allowed to come in and peaceably take possession, resort must then be had to the next means, which was the sending of troops by the Governor. Mr. Weihe made no public address, how-

ever, simply introducing Mr. Brennan. No re porters were admitted to the building, but what Mr. Brennan said was substantially this:

if the Sheriff's officers are not admitted to the works and the property turned over to the firm the militia must be summoned, and it is their duty to obey orders regardless of their sympathies or of the results. The present condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. When the military come thay will be been in force and wall. Bloodshed and a conflict with the troops

One of the locked-out men followed Mr. Brenthat the people of the country were in sympathy with them because of their conservative, orderly course since the battle with the Pinkertons. they would not be in sympathy with them if they violated the law, and refused to recognize its proper officers. The third man, who made a formal "The Amalgamated Association knows that it won't amount to a row of pins if would be best. We cannot win by violence. He advocated arbitration. Continuing, he said :

Bloodshed may follow. By giving We cannot afford to fight the civil author

SOME OPPOSED TO THE PROPOSITION.

follow the deputies, and that non-union men will other men were opposed to the proposition. The ing Weihe, Garland, O'Donnell, Brennan and others would visit Pittsburg and confer with Sheriff McCleary and learn his purposes if control were given to him, and also to see the Adjutant-General of the State. It was understood by some of them that another meeting would be held later in the but none has taken place and none will probably be called until the committee desires to

Talks with a number of the men show that the conservative element and the leaders in the, Amalgamated Association are decidedly in favor of giving way to the Sheriff, and good sense would indicate that he must control, though a great number of the younger and hotter element are opposed to any yielding.

One of the conservative men talked with was believed the deputies should be recognized if protect the property. If there should be an attempt to use them to force non-union men in the All here to prevent honest workingmen getting their

"Then," was the answer, "there will be trouble.

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM.

ENCITEMENT IN HOMESTEAD OVER A REPORT THAT MORE MEN WERE COMING.

Homestead, July 8 .- Homestead had a nerv oming to take the place of those locked out. The r special men would arrive. It was said they would get here shortly after the "bummer" train, which a midnight train made up of theatre-goers and rounders." The guards had been taken off half in h in before, only half the usual force of watchmen A railway man said that he had n knowledge of any special train coming. The report grew, and soon it was said that two trains were coming one east and one west. The electric light whistle dew sharply. That was the signal for the people. the whistle blown. The engineer said that a man ru-hed in all out of breath and shouted: "The black sheep are coming, blow the whistle," The superintendent blew it and then got his gun and skipped out. The effect of blowing the whistle was soon seen in a crowd of men who rushed from every house and fired at the ground to affract affection. Many of the men were armed with revolvers and billies and the suggestion of the Sheriff and of some of the business men, who are anxious to see a terminapersons were seeking information than securing it. The men were told off by their leaders to watch various points and all strangers were closely scanned before the crowd calmed down and many remained out of doors. One middle-nged fronworker expresses the hope that Governor Patti-on would order the militia here. "They are workmen," he said, "and

any attempt to force an entrance was shown last night when a false alarm sounded. The alarm showed that the strikers have a fairly effective organization and are not a disorganized mob, though at the same the advisory committee. Mr. Weihe decline 1 to organization. Out of every house the men poured and the leaders in each block collected their forces. On two corners, a couple of young men began blazing away with pistols, firing at the ground. part of the programme and angered one lieutenant, who rushed down the street and yelled: "Stop that shooting, you d-- fools. If there was any need for shooting you would not be around."

One wife hurried to her husband, who was doing

patrol duty along the railroad track. She put a rifle n his hand. "I loaded it myself," was all she said, and with this she turned away and joined a group of women who had collected to learn the trouble. Men were dispatched to headquarters in the Amalgamated Association building to learn what was known of the

Here the reporter found several score of excited nen, none of whom clearly knew just what was to b expected. A telegram of warning had been received, out it was indefigite. Scores of men dropped in and the most vigorous of them had rifles in their arms with the muzzles uniformly pointing downward for fear of an accident. Along the road young boys followed all unknown persons. At cross sections were some of the more intelligent and influential men who sent squads in every direction. While the

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CHRISTIANS EVERY ONE.

SIXTEEN HOURS OF SERVICE.

THEIR MOTTO IS "FOR CHRIST AND THE CHURCH."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION LISTEN TO SCORES OF ADDRESSES-MR. DEPEW, MR. REID, MR. WANAMAKER, DR. CLARK AND JOSEPH COOK AMONG THE SPEAKERS.

GENERAL PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

9 a. m. Meeting at the Graden.
2:30 p. m. Jun'or rally at the Broadway Tabernacie.
2:30 p. m. Denominational railies in various churche
4-5 p. m. Committee conferences in various churche

-5 p. m. Committee conferences in various churche -6 p. m. Conference of officers in A-sociation Hall.

The second day of the great convention not in progress in this city was not unlike the first, but the gatherings were larger, the speeche briefer and the enthusiasm kept rising every hour. The heacty welcome which greeted the Christian Endeavor people on Thursday seemed to raise the general temperature several degrees and at times yesferdly the heat in Madison Square Garden would have been sufficient to empty it if the delegates had not been held by something more firm than mere enthusiasm. Fifteen thousand people in the hall for three hours in the afternoon, and as many more wearing the Christian Endeavor badge, who were unable to gain admission, attending overflow meetings of enjoying the freedom of the city-this was estimate given by those who have charge of the hall, and know about the railroad arrangements from the several States. The longer the visitors remain in the city, the better impression they make, and the greater courtesy they receive.

officially granted by the authorities, it has been taken for granted by many of the delegates that after the Garden is packed almost to suffocation, thousands standing after every seat is taken, those who are unable to pass the doorkeepers may spend the afternoon in sightseeing. Wall Streets Pedlow's Island, the Navy-Yard, Central Park and Grant's tomb were some of the places visited yesterday. The mystical badge was seen in every part of the city and its vicinity, and the people who know of the society merely by hearing, were expected to see a children's crusade, but thousand of the Endeavor host are men and women with gray hair, old in years, but with hearts that disregard age. Others pictured a set of long-haired, sallow-faced men and women, who had forgotten the day of youth, to whom mirth is unknown, and whose waking hours are spent in telling how good they are and how bad their neighbors are. The active Christian Endeavor member is neither a fanatic nor a fool, but an earnest, enthusiastic young-hearted follower of Christ, "Who went about doing good."

The scene in the Garden was a picture which it would be difficult to parallel. Intense enthusism was manifested as one and another speaker made a telling point. Trained to obedience in their local societies, the young people responded as readily to the wave of a fan as an ordinary audience would to the blows of a gavel. Brevity has become a science with them, and the preachers on the platform, who use "fifthly" in their disourses, doubtless learned valuable hints along this line yesterday when nearly a hundred speeche were made in a single hour. The picture from the platform was inspiring as one looked into the eager, expectant faces, and thought of the power wielded by the nearly a million and a

quarter young people whom they repre-

The early morning prayer-meeting was held in the Garden at 6.20 a. m., and, although the meetings of Thursday evening lasted until nearly 10 o'clock, there were some 5,000 people present at this early hour. The Rev. Dr. C. L. St of Ypsilanti, secretary of the Michigan State Union, presided, and a large number of prayers spoke briefly, and at the close of the hour? the delegates returned to their boarding-houses for

In the meantime, their places were filled in the hall by those who desired to secure seats at the 9 o'clock meeting. A praise service opens every meeting, and Mr. Stebbins deserves hearty praise for his efficient leadership of the large volunteer choir, and the great audience. Both Mr. Stebbins and Mr. Sankey are favorites at the convention, and there are frequent calls for hymns from them. Now they sing together, occasionally Mr. Sankey sings a solo, asking the choir or the audience or both to join in the chorus of the hymn; occasionally, he will have the choir sing the chorus of one verse, then the audience on one side of the hall will be asked to repeat it, the other half of the house to sing it next, and then the choir and entire audience will unite in the burst of

CHEERS FOR WHITELAW REID.

The audience in the afternoon had been sitting or standing for more than two hours, when President Clark observed that some of those at The end of the hall seemed a little restless "Don't go out," he said, in his pleasant manner, for There is something not on the programme which, if you mass, you will regret to the end of your life." This remark reassured the audience, though it did not satisfy their curiosity. In a few moments Dr. Barrows, of Chicago, stepped on the platform followed by White'aw Reid and two or three friends. Then the answer to Dr. Clark's problem was apparent. Dr. Barrows presented Mr. Reid to the president, and after 6 moments conversation, Dr. Clark said:

"I have an unexpected pleasure before me this afternoon. We are told that no matter which great political party wins in November, the successful candidates for President and Vice-President, whatever else they may be, will be good Presbyterians, for all four candidates are connected with that church. I take great pleasure in presenting to you our recently most honored Minister to the Court of France, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Reid was welcomed with applause, then from the platform boxes, floor and galleries came the Chantauqua salute, thousands of handkerchiefs waving for a minute or more, and this was followed by three cheers. Mr. Reid said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladles and Gentlemen: This is a ost inspiring sight to which your committee has invited me. (Cheers.) Such an organization as you are incalculable force for good not merely in the thousands of individual communities which are here represented, but in this metropolis honored by your presence and throughout this broad land. (Loud applause.) You will expect no further remarks from me, and yet I cannot resist the temptation to thank you for the opportunity and for the privilege (nessing this magnificent speciacle and seeing something of the enthusiasm which witnessing this you have brought into your great work, and of ex-

Fourth of July thought which may not seem inap-propriate to you now. Our fathers, who laid the propriate to you now. Cur fathers, who had the foundation of the civil and religious liberty we enjoy, were men who planted their fortifications on every hillside as they advanced to the conquest of the continent. You all know what those fortifications and the church. (Appliance.)